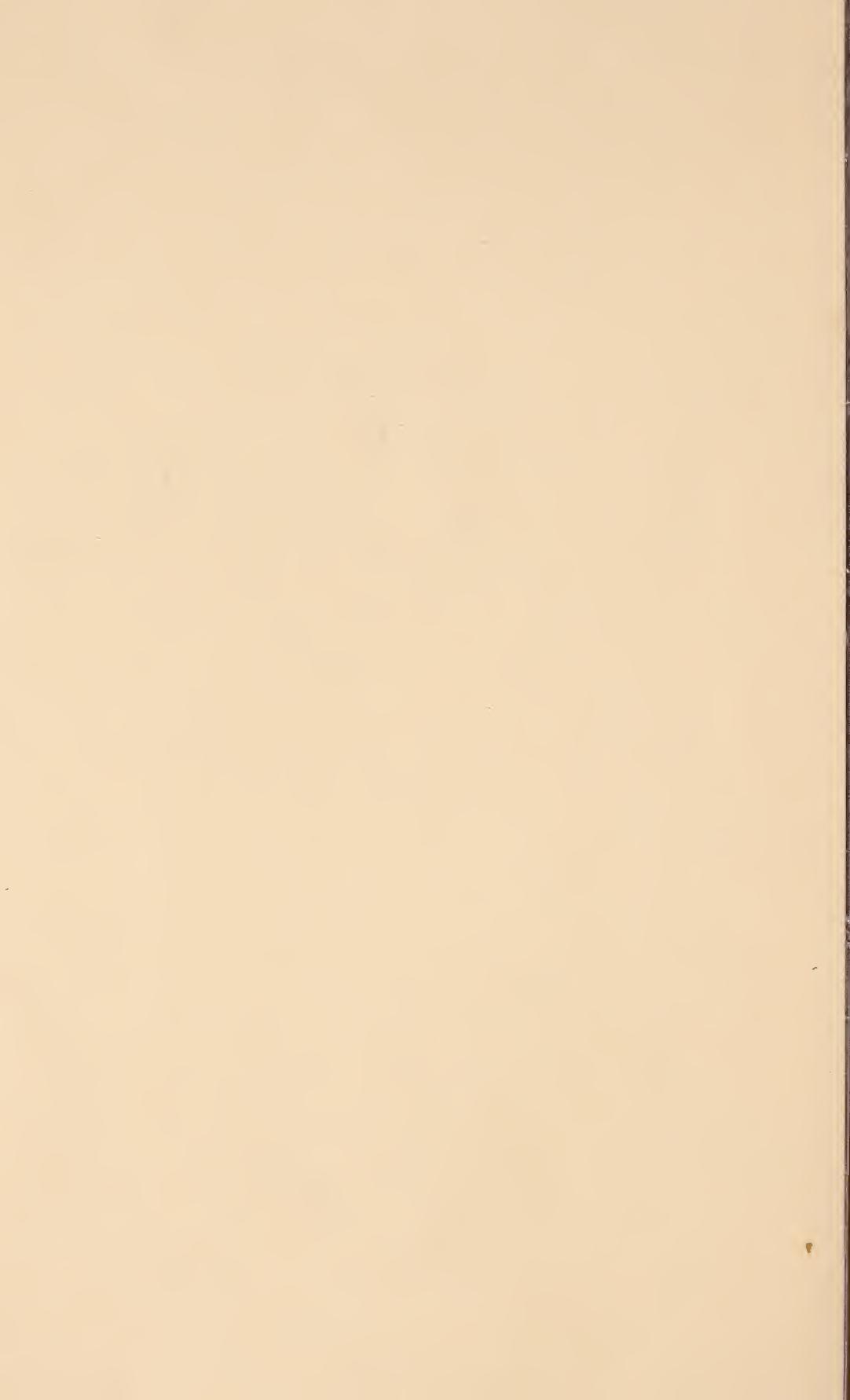


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Dark's Floral Magazine

VOL. XLVIII, No. 8.
Established 1871.

LA PARK, PA., AUGUST, 1912.

1 Year 10 Cts.

6 Years 50 Cts.



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PERENNIAL COSMOS

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For August and September I offer the following bargain collection of choice seeds:
Antirrhinum, Snapdragon, new improved sorts
Aquilegia, Columbine, best kinds, mixed.
Campanula, Canterbury Bell, finest mixture.
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Hollyhock, double and single, finest mixture.
Linum, Perennial Phlox, finest mixture.

Platycodon, finest special mixture.
Pinks, Carnations and Picotees, special mixture.
Primroses, hardy, finest special mixture.
Pyrethrum, Perennial Cosmos, finest mixture.
Poppy, Perennial, special mixture.
Sweet William, single, double, finest mixture.
Perennials, mixed, embracing all varieties.

These splendid perennials are easily grown from seeds which can be sown any time during summer. All are hardy and beautiful. I offer the entire collection, 14 packets, for only 50 cents, or five lots for \$2.00. Why not speak to your neighbors and get up a club? Order this month.

When ordering these seeds, kindly look over the plant list elsewhere and pick out and order your winter-blooming plants. Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

CHOICE BERMUDA BULBS.

Bermuda Easter Lily, the popular Easter flower, large, trumpet-shaped, pure white flowers at the summit of a leafy stem. Fine bulbs, 7 to 9 inches in circumference, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. Selected bulbs, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

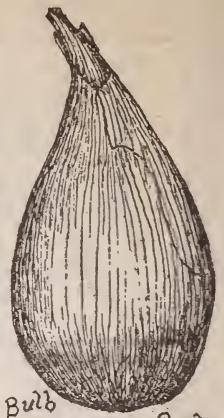
Four Freesias and **two Zephyranthes** may be grouped in a six-inch pot. One Bermuda Easter Lily or one Buttercup Oxalis will occupy a six-inch pot. I will send the eight bulbs with full cultural directions and Park's FLORAL MAGAZINE a year for only 30 cents. For a club of five subscriptions, with this premium, (\$1.50), I will send an Amaryllis Johnsoni, a beautiful, easily-grown pot plant, price 35 cents, or for eight subscriptions (\$2.00) a Giant Aigberth Amaryllis, a glorious variety, bearing immense flowers of various colors from white to crimson, the price of which is 50 cents. Or, the collection without Easter Lily, seven bulbs, for 15 cents.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

Fancy Gloxinias. I have fine started tubers of Gloxinias Kaiser William, blue with white border, and Kaiser Frederick, scarlet with white border. These are the finest of Gloxinias. Price 12 cents each, the two for 20 cents. Order this month.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

A LIBERAL PREMIUM--- PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE a year and seeds enough for your flower garden or your vegetable garden, 15 cents, or for both gardens, 25 cents. Each collection contains 10 pkts. of seeds of the finest flowers and vegetables. See lists on last page of June Magazine.



DOUBLE TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

I offer the beautiful Tuberous Begonias this month as follows, fine started tubers:

White, 5 cts. **Scarlet**, 5 cts. **Rose**, 5 cts.
Yellow, 5 cts. **Salmon**, 5 cts. **Orange**, 5 cts.
Red, rare and fine, 5 cts.

The tubers are well started and in good condition, and will be sure to produce fine plants and the most handsome flowers. Now is the time to pot them. They will soon come into bloom. Full directions for culture will accompany the bulbs.

SPECIAL TERMS: I will mail the entire collection, 7 tubers, adding a fine large Gloxinia gratis, for only 35 cents, or three lots for \$1.00, or 7 lots—49 Begonias and 7 Gloxinias—different sorts, all for \$2.00. Order this month. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Fringed Begonias same price. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

SEEDS FOR PRESENT SOWING, Etc.

Last month I gave a list of seeds for present sowing on the 2nd page of cover of Magazine. Those seeds can be sown this month successfully as well as last month. Please turn to the list, look it over, and order this month. August is a good month to sow seeds of biennials and perennials, as well as to start seedlings for winter blooming in the house. It is also a good time to order and start your window plants for winter blooming, as well as Easter Lillies, Freesias, Oxalis, etc., for window culture. Make out your order this month for all of these. Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

ROEMER'S GIANT PRIZE PANSIES.

For many years Mr. Frederick Roemer, of Germany, has given the Pansy special attention, and has developed a race which, for size, variety and attractiveness cannot be surpassed. The plants are of thrifty, compact habit, and the flowers of enormous size, and exhibit wonderful colors and rich variegations. There are no finer Pansies in the world than Roemer's Giant Prize, and I offer a collection of 10 packets, embracing all shades and variegations, as a premium to anyone paying 25 cents for a year's subscription to the FLORAL MAGAZINE, as follows:

White, in variety, pure white, white with eye, white with spots, white shaded, etc.
Red in variety, bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, red with tints and shadings, etc.
Blue in variety, dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined, etc.
Black in variety, coal black, black blue, jet black, dark violet, purplish black, etc.
Yellow in variety, rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, shaded, etc.
Striped and Flaked, all distinctly striped and flaked and splashed etc.
Blotched and Spotted, pure ground colors with peculiar and odd markings.
Shaded and Margined, margined and rayed in beautiful tints and shades.
Azure in variety, light blue, ultramarine, azure, lavender blue, strikingly marked.
Mixed Colors in variety, superb shades and markings, many rare varieties.

If you are already a subscriber you can have the MAGAZINE sent to any flower-loving friend. It will be appreciated. If you wish a grand bed of Pansies next spring—a bed rivaling the Tulips in show and beauty, sow the seeds during summer. Try it. You will be astonished and delighted with the result. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc'r Co., Pa.



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A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Price, 1 year 10 cts.
3 years 25 cts.

Entered at La Park, Pa.,
postoffice as second class mail matter.]

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. XLVIII.

LaPark, Pa., August, 1912.

No. 8.

BOB WHITE CALLING.

In the sultry days of August,
When the leafy trees are still,
You can hear the Bob White calling,
Sweet and clear from o'er the hill;
Calling to his mate, in hiding,
By the streamlet in the dell,
Calling to his happy family
'Mongst the grasses—"All is well."

THE COLUMBINE.

MONG the graceful and showy hardy perennials, the various species and varieties of Columbine, botanically known as *Aquilegia*, deserve a prominent place, although they have been greatly neglected and are rarely seen in the amateur's garden. They are found in many countries throughout the world, but the most handsome of the genus are indigenous to America, especially the Western States.

In the Eastern States the elegant, well-known species *Aquilegia Canadensis*, which bears flowers a pleasing combination of scarlet and golden yellow, is plentifully found in the brakes and on the rocky precipices along streams. The plants develop their pretty foliage early in spring, and very soon clusters of bloom decorate places that would be devoid of attraction.

In cultivation this species has been hybridized with the taller growing sorts found in other parts of the world, and the size of the flowers as well as that of the plants has been greatly increased. The Columbine hybridizes readily, and the species can only be kept pure by growing in plots far apart.

In the Western States the beautiful *Aquilegia cerulea*, showing a striking combination of rich blue and spotless white, decorates the mountainous parts of the land, and here and there also may be found the ever-blooming *Aquilegia Chrysanthia*, the plants of which grow from three to five feet high and bear superb, large golden flowers with long spurs.

Florists have developed a number of varieties of *Aquilegia cerulea*, showing yellow, white and pink, as well as blue. These all bear long-spurred flowers and the plants grow about a foot tall and bloom freely. There are also varieties of *Aquilegia Chrysanthia* showing white and red flowers. These grow from three to five feet high.

Besides these American Columbines, there are many species collected from various parts of the world, the crossing of which has been more or less attended to by specialists, so that we have double as well as single varieties, variegated foliage and a multitude of colors. None of them, however, surpass in beauty or attractiveness our native species and the varieties that have been derived from them.

The little engraving shows a spray of double flowered Columbine, the graceful spurs of which, found in the single sorts, are lacking. All of the Columbines, however, are beautiful, easily grown from seeds, hardy, tenacious, and deserve a place in every well-ordered garden. Seeds may be successfully sown this month, and if disturbed, many of them will bloom satisfactorily the coming season. The plants like a partially shaded situation.



DOUBLE COLUMBINE.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

GEO. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor and Proprietor,
LA PARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

The Editor invites correspondence from all who love
and cultivate flowers.

Subscription Price, 10 cts. for 1 year. 25 cts. for 3 years.

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AUGUST, 1912.

Fragrant Olive.—To have a Fragrant Olive bloom freely, the plants should be well ripened up in the fall to encourage the development of buds. It blooms but once a year and if the resting period is not observed during autumn, the plants will often be without flowers.

Lonicera Tartarica.—This is the common Bush Honeysuckle which blooms so profusely in spring and is covered with orange berries in autumn. It is propagated from seeds, which require from one to three years to start. It may also be propagated from heel cuttings.

Jasmines.—*Rhynchospermum Jasminoides*, a beautiful, greenhouse evergreen vine, is found in the Malayan Archipelago. Jasmine Grand Duke is a variety of the true Jasmine, of bush form, flowers being double, of a yellowish white and richly scented. Both of these plants require to be grown in pots at the North.

Non-Blooming Jonquils.—A correspondent complains that her Jonquils bud but do not bloom; they have failed repeatedly for years. It would be well for her to discard the old bulbs and try some purchased of a florist, setting them three inches deep in a bed during the month of October. It is possible her bulbs are affected by some fungus or blight.

For a Northern Aspect.—For the northern side of a wall or building, the following shrubs, vines and flowers will do well: *Hydrangea arborescens*, *Hydrangea paniculata*, *Clethra alnifolia*, *Aristolochia Siphon* (Dutchman's Pipe), Hall's Honeysuckle, *Caladium Escellentum*, *Columbine*, *Lily of the Valley*, *Ægopodium*, and *Moneywort*. Many annuals and perennials may be added to this list. The above are all hardy with the exception of the *Caladium*, which is a foliage plant that will grow in moist soil and in dense shade, making a gorgeous specimen.

KEEPING DAHLIAS.

ALADY in Nebraska claims that the roots of her beautiful variegated Dahlias failed to start in the spring and she wants to know the cause and remedy. She is reminded that Dahlia clumps push their buds from the base of last year's stem. If that stem is injured or decayed, no sprouts will appear. The secret in keeping Dahlias is to dig the clumps up before severe frosts injure the stems at the base, then dry them off with the soil adhering around the tubers and the more mud-like the soil the better the protection. Keep them in a rather dry, cool room during winter or in a well-ventilated cellar. If the stems are wrapped in cotton, it will prevent them from drying out as rapidly as if exposed. If kept in a damp, cool atmosphere, or even in a moist, hot atmosphere, the stems will likely be attacked with fungus, which causes them to decay, thus destroying the buds that would push out in the spring. The same precautions can be taken of Canna roots as well as Dahlias.

Non-blooming Tuberoses.—The reason Tuberoses sometimes fail to bloom is because the flower germ has been chilled or attacked by a fungus or rot. If early flowers are wanted the bulbs should be potted and the soil kept barely moist for a while, then gradually increase the supply as growth begins. When started bed out in a rather sunny place, and mulch with stable litter as hot weather approaches. The dry bulbs may be bedded out without starting this month, setting them about five inches deep, and mulching later. Such bulbs will almost invariably bloom if in good condition.

Pink Hydrangea.—The Chinese or Pink Hydrangea can be cut back and divided after blooming, when several stems are found growing together. If preferred, however, the plant can be shifted into a larger pot and encouraged to form a large clump. The trimmings can be used for cuttings, inserted in moist sand, in a shady place where they will start new plants.

Ivy Geraniums.—Ivy leafed Geraniums are beautiful and easily grown. They require a rich porous soil, well drained and partial shade, and ought to be watered regularly, but not to be kept constantly wet about the roots. Keep the surface soil in the pot stirred and enriched by applying a little bone dust to it. Shift the plants into larger pots as the roots begin to grow out.

Happy Thought Geraniums.—The Geranium known as Happy Thought makes a healthy growth and has an abundance of large leaves which are white or creamy white at the center, surrounded by a green margin. The flowers are single and a dark purple carmine. The plants do well either in pots or out-doors and they are very desirable to add to a collection.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

DEAR FRIENDS: There are a number of native plants which are valuable additions to the perennial garden. A few of these are in bloom now and I will tell you something about them.

At the north end of the long bed near the center of our perennial garden, you will notice a large handsome clump of foliage and yellow bloom, five feet in height, and as many feet across. That is *Cassia Marilandica*, which is common in the Eastern States along streams. The foliage is Locust-like, but of a darker green and more firm and regular in outline. The flowers are borne at the top in axillary clusters or racemes, the stems being yellow, the same color as the flowers, and the flowers made more attractive by the black anthers. After the flowers fall, long Locust-like pods or seed vessels will appear, which are likewise attractive and which remain upon the stem, long after the leaves have dropped, swaying and rattling in the chilling winds of autumn and winter. A plant of this once started will remain for years, as it is hardy and tenacious.

Not far from the *Cassia*, you will notice a clump of plants, which are taller and covered with golden, Daisy-like flowers. This, too, is a native plant, *Heliopsis helianthoides*, found in the fields and waste places in the East from Canada to Florida. You will notice the plants are from five to six feet high. They have been blooming from the latter part of June until the present time and will continue to bloom until September. The foliage is not delicate nor are the flowers as symmetrical as you would like, but, for a clump in the background, it is very desirable, being entirely hardy, lasting and able to take care of itself. The plants can be grown from seeds or the clumps can be divided.

In the bed beyond you will notice a clump of purplish-pink flowers, the plants from three to four feet tall. This is another native flower in our meadows and along river banks. It is botanically known as *Asclepias incarnata*. The flowers are succeeded by large, upright pods, as shown in the illustration, and are filled with seeds, which have a feathery ap-

pendage. When the pods burst, the seeds float out upon the breeze and are carried hither and thither to germinate and develop in other places. The plants bloom throughout July and are a pleasing decoration of bogs and waste places. And now in a bed to the right, not far from the *Heliopsis*, I call your attention to the tall plants with vigorous foliage and immense panicles of purplish bloom. There are a dozen or more of these plants, waving their plume-like flowers, ten feet above the ground. You will find the name in your botany, *Eupatorium purpureum*, but the common name, Trumpet Weed may be easier to remember. This too, is a hardy perennial, found in moist places. It blooms throughout July and is a valuable perennial for a back-ground.

Adjacent to this perennial is a bed of *Vernonia Noveboracensis*. These plants grow about five feet high and have showy, brush-like, rich purple flowers, borne in large clusters throughout autumn. Several plants grown together make a fine display of foliage in early summer and are showy and beautiful when in bloom in autumn. They are, however, rather coarse in appearance and are more suitable for a back-ground than for a prominent position.

All of these plants are easy of cultivation. They endure the storms without staking, being strong and well-grounded. They are all able to take care of themselves and will last for years when once started. Florally yours,

La Park, Pa., July 24, 1912. Geo. W. Park.



ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA.



VERNONIA.

About Pæonies.—A lady writes that she wants to plant something between her Pæonies to keep up the bloom during the summer. She also wishes to know how long it takes seedling Pæonies to bloom. Pæony roots as a rule, will bloom the next year after they are planted. If some Poppy seeds are sown in the row during August, they will bloom freely after the Pæonies fade. If the Pæonies are alternated with plants of Perennial Phlox the display of flowers will be continued throughout the season. As to seedling Pæonies, it should be borne in mind that the seeds require from one to two years to start, and from three to five years after starting until the plants are of blooming size. For this reason, the seeds should be sown in a bed where they can grow for several years before transplanting to other quarters.

Winter-blooming Begonias.—The varieties of *Begonia Gracilis*, plants of which are easily grown from seeds, are among the most desirable for winter blooming, being easy of culture, free-blooming, constant and showy. *B. Gracilis Alba*, *B. Gracilis Rosea*, *B. Gracilis Luminosa*, are among the best.

ABOUT SAMBUCUS.

ASUBSCRIBER in Biglerville, Pa., asks about Sambucus as follows: "Is Sambucus, Elderberry, the same as the common Elderberry? I see some bear red berries. Are they the same as the black berried Elderberry? I am starting a berry patch and wish all kinds that are useful."

The common Elderberry is *Sambucus Canadensis*, and is found growing wild throughout the Western States. There seems to be a variation in the species, however, as the native species of Pennsylvania bears its flowers early in June and the fruit ripens early in the month of August.

Some years ago I sent to Tennessee for a lot of plants, not expecting that they would be different, but I find that these plants grow taller, are more robust and do not begin to bloom until the latter part of June, and the flower clusters are much larger. A peculiar thing about these plants too, is that they produced flowers for several weeks, and the fruiting period was continued until after frost. In other respects they are apparently the same as *Sambucus Canadensis* of Pennsylvania. They are a handsome free-blooming shrub, and the fruit can be used throughout autumn, as the clusters ripen at different times until frosts.

The berries are excellent for pies, for jelly and stewing. Before using, however, scalding water should be poured over the fruit and then poured off to take away the peculiar flavor, which some do not like. This is an easily grown productive berry, and should be in general use, as the plants are perfectly hardy and desirable for their flowers as well as their fruits.

Sambucus pubens is the scarlet berried Elderberry, found in the mountains of the Eastern States. Occasionally, a white berried variety is found. This is a hardy shrub, of easy culture, blooming in early spring, the flowers appearing in panicles and not in umbel-like cymes. The fruit quickly ripens and is quite attractive in early summer, before the

Sambucus Canadensis bears its flowers. In Europe, this species is much used for decorative work. In this country, it is not so valuable because of the depredation of the English Sparrows, which eat the fruit as soon as it begins to color. *Sambucus racimosa* is the robust kind, popular as an ornamental shrub. Its berries are black and edible. It is a cut leafed variety and is preferable for ornament, as it bears very dark green foliage. It lacks tenacity, however, and cannot be depended upon for a continued effect. All of these species of *Sambucus* are readily grown from cuttings as well as from seeds, the seeds require usually from two to three years to germinate.

Shirley Poppy.—The plants of Shirley Poppy often rot off at the base during hot, moist weather, in early summer. As a rule,

this trouble occurs only when the plants are crowded and when they do not get sufficient sun. The finest plants are grown by sowing the seeds during the month of September. These will begin to bloom early in the summer and the plants are not so readily subject to disease at the roots. In growing Poppies, it is well to give each plant plenty of room, especially plants of the Shirley Poppy, as they stool out quite freely and each plant becomes a tuft bearing many flowers.

They should stand at least ten or twelve inches apart in the bed to develop properly.

Begonia Blight.—When the leaves of a Begonia become affected with blight or a fungus, remove and burn the diseased leaves and stir some lime and sulphur into the surface soil, dusting the leaves with some of the material. Avoid sunshine upon the foliage while the dust is on the leaves. As a rule, Begonias are not troubled with blight if the soil is in proper condition. The best soil is that made of decayed sods and garden rubbish mixed with sand and thoroughly rotted manure. Such a compost will be porous and just suited to the growth of Begonias in general.



SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

AKEBIA QUINATA is a beautiful Japanese vine with digitate leaves and deliciously scented, brown flowers borne early in spring. It grows to the height of fifteen to twenty feet, is hardy, free from insects, and an especially desirable vine for the columns of a porch or veranda. It thrives

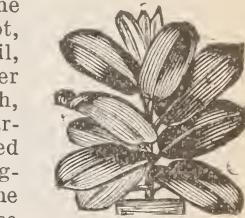
in a rich, rather tenacious loam. If the young plants are purchased in autumn, they should be given some protection over the first winter, as they will not become sufficiently established to endure the cold of a severe climate. This protection may consist simply of a bucketful

of coal ashes, placed around the plant, and some leafless brush thrown over the bed until spring, when the protection may all be removed and a trellis put to the plant. The foliage comes very early in spring and lasts until Christmas.

In a very cold and exposed situation at the North, it may be necessary to protect the vine every season, by laying it upon the ground, and covering it with brush or by wrapping it with straw. At LaPark, the vines are perfectly hardy.

Blue Hydrangea.—In the Editor's greenhouse there is now bedded a handsome specimen of *Hydrangea Sinensis*, bearing two immense heads of beautiful blue flowers. This plant has received no special attention, nor has it been treated with iron or any other materials to promote the blue color. As a rule the Chinese Hydrangea is pink, and it is due to some element in the soil that the flowers become blue. Iron is said to be the best element to promote this color, and many persons gather the sweepings of the blacksmith shop to improve the soil in which the Hydrangeas are growing. Water to which a small quantity of Spirits of Camphor is added, is said to be valuable also in developing this blue color. Hardy Hydrangeas will not develop this blue color under any conditions. The Chinese species and its varieties should be grown, if the blue color is desired.

Perennial Plants.—Many of the perennial flowers, grown from seeds may be sown this month, and those who wish a bed of perennials, should not fail to attend to this work now, as it will save a year in getting flowers. *Arabis alpina*, *Aubrieta*, *Alyssum saxatile*, *Campanula*, *Carnation*, *Delphinium*, *Digitalis*, *Hollyhock*, *Malva Moschata*, *Perennial Poppy*, *Hardy Primroses*, *Perennial Pea*, *Platycodon*, *hardy Salvia*, *Sweet William*, *Pyrethrum* and *Wallflower*, can all be sown this month.

**RUBBER PLANT.**

WHEN A RUBBER Plant shows yellow leaves, it is evidence that there is something wrong at the roots. The drainage may be poor and the soil charged with acid, or the roots may be crowded along the sides of the pot and injured by the hot sun. A remedy is to take the plant out of the old pot, remove the surface soil, and repot in a larger pot, using fresh, rich, porous soil, with charcoal drainage covered by a layer of Sphagnum moss. Keep the plant in a shady place or away from the air for a few days until it overcomes the shock of shifting. When growth begins it can be given a sunny situation and watered freely until winter. During winter, when the growth is inactive, water sparingly. Leaves that are turning yellow or brown, can be removed as soon as they are unsightly.

Non-Blooming Roses.—A subscriber at Waterloo, N. Y., has a number of Roses that will not bloom, although they grow thriftily and are pruned freely. A liberal application of manure about the roots promotes their liberal growth. This treatment, manuring and pruning, is directly opposed to free-blooming. Poor soil and neglect is more likely to produce buds and flowers. As a rule, blooming is promoted by the use of a fertilizer in which phosphorus is an element. Bone dust or phosphate of some kind should be used as a fertilizer instead of manure, and in pruning, only the dead or sickly branches should be taken off. If the soil is of a tenacious, clayey nature, remove the surface, replace with gravelly or sandy soil to which has been added some quicklime. This treatment should produce the desired effect.

Rust.—A sister from Georgia complains that her flower garden is affected by "rust" which is destroying some of her plants. The "rust" is doubtless a fungus disease, and the remedy is lime and sulphur, sprayed upon the foliage, the proportion being one part lime and sulphur to 15 parts water. This and Bordeaux mixture are considered the best remedies for most fungus diseases, and will be found effectual in destroying many of the insect pests also.

Liquid Manure.—Liquid manure is simply a fertilizer, made by pouring water over the manure in a vessel and using the liquid which becomes the color of tea. Some people place the manure in a sack and put it in a barrel of water, agitating it after it is soaked in order to get the fertilizing elements into the water, which is then used in watering. Avoid applying this manure too freely.

AUGUST.

Cobwebs on the grass at noon,
Mountains veiled in purple haze;
Whispering winds thro' tasseled corn
Usher in the August day.

Opal clouds in sapphire skies.
Cat-birds calling loud and clear;
Gaily painted butterflies
Floating thro' the languorous air.

Flaming rows of Hollyhocks
Flaunt defiance to the sun,
Murmuring bees, 'mid purple Phlox,
Toil till day's last hour is done.

High upon the Locust bough
Sits a minstrel, tireless, gay—
Hark! Cicada's day is now,
Shrill, insistent, sounds his lay.

Dark and cool the shadows fall,
Where contented cattle herd;
Green the Ivy on the wall
Sheltering many a nesting bird.

Tall and blue the Thistles stand,
Armored soldiers by the way;
Gold-eyed Daisies deck the land,
Nodding where light breezes stray.

Slumberous noontide of the year,
Cradled soft 'mid drooping flowers,
Myriad insect voices clear,
Time the march of golden hours.

Blanche A. Wheatley.

Bolivar, W. Va., July 16, 1912.

CANTERBURY BELLS AND SWEET WILLIAMS.

I HAVE A MOST beautiful bed of Sweet Williams and Canterbury Bells raised from seeds planted last July. The seeds were first planted in boxes containing well-rotted cow manure and sand and later they were transplanted into a circular bed in front of the house, into which my husband had previously hauled a good big load of dirt, from beneath the dressing pile. This dirt was rich and black but fine and mellow.

After the first frosts came I covered them for the winter with some pine brush and although the weather was very severe they came up fine—



SWEET WILLIAMS.

ly in the spring and in June were a mass of blossoms. They have had but little care and just now the soil is very dry but they seem to keep right on blossoming in spite of neglect. I believe in giving plants plenty of food and plenty, but not too much, water, but this summer has been so dry I could not water them very often but find that by keeping up a dust mulch the plants do just as well.

Mrs. Edw. Snipe.

Sagadahoc Co., Me., July 3, 1912.

MY CINNAMON VINE.

DEAR FLORAL FOLKS:—Did you ever grow a Cinnamon Vine for shade? In the days of my first floral ventures, being anxious to get hardy vines, I bought a tuber of Cinnamon Vine, just one. Well, it started promptly, and I crowded considerably over my "hardy, rapid-growing vine"; but before the summer was over I heartily wished I had never seen or heard of it. "John" and his brothers-in-law made life a night-mare on account of it. It grew—oh, I can't tell you how many feet it grew in that one summer, but for shade! There would be three feet of vine and then a leaf or two, three more feet of vine and another leaf, and so on. The boys would stand around and speculate as to whether I'd ever be able to squeeze myself into that frail shadow, and remind me that there was where I scored as one of the hop-pole variety, and when autumn came, I dug the poor tuber up and threw it in the road. The next summer I told them it was probably not a Cinnamon Vine at all, because the catalog said that was a hardy vine, and, I said "it hasn't come up at all this spring!" So their joke fell flat or they thought it did, and the moral is this—Don't buy just one tuber of Cinnamon Vine for shade, buy bushels of them, and the old vines do make a shade, and, I think insects never trouble the foliage. I have seen many fine specimens since then, and some time I'll try it again, but I shan't tell "John" and the boys.

Harriet.



CINNAMON VINE.

Making Rose Beads.—How many of the flower folks know how to make Rose beads? Take a meat grinder, put in the smallest knife tight, having gathered the fresh rose petals, run them through the grinder, nine times without stopping. See that no seeds or leaves are mixed with the petals, then take a black pan or one that will rust easy, put the ground petals in this, and every three or four hours mix up the material until hard to turn over, then set away. When the juice is dried out a little, so that you can make the material stick together good, roll in your hand, forming beads the size of a marble, put them on hat pins or wire until they are black and hard, when they are ready for stringing. I put gold beads with them, three small or one large one between the black rose beads. If preferred, however, you can have them all black. They are fine for decorating hand-bags and many other things, as they are not only pretty, but are of a delightful fragrance.

Mrs. Lenhart.

Lewis Co., Wash., July 6, 1912.

MY COLEUS SECRET.

LAST SUMMER I bought several packets of Coleus seeds, and as I never have had any trouble raising them, I commenced making room for at least 300 or 400 plants. I later found I had over 750, and such gorgeous colors and varieties you never saw. I disposed of a large number of these plants, and as I left home for a month's stay in the mountains, my remaining Coleus went to seed and became enormous. I noticed later in the fall that numerous small ones were coming up from the newly dropped seeds, but as soon as real winter came they, of course, died. The Coleus bed was then heavily covered with stable manure, for I had planned this for my Chrysanthemum bed the following spring, so all through our hard, cold winter this compost was rotting and settling down. As soon as spring came I had this entire bed spaded under and soon had my Chrysanthemums planted. One day while working about this bed, I spied a very familiar, very tiny plant under a Chrysanthemum. It did not take me

COLEUS PLANT FROM SEED.

long to see that my Coleus were coming up—dozens and dozens of them. I now have over 200, even though all the surface of the Coleus bed had been spaded under. So if you have any particularly beautiful plant that you wish to get seeds of, follow my plan by letting it seed. Of course, the only reliable way to get a "true copy" is by cuttings, but when one has no greenhouse, they may feel some confidence in the seeds reproducing a lovely plant. I hope someone will have cause to find this out and be as delighted as I was.

I hope many of the flower-loving friends will try growing Coleuses from seeds and find out how easily they can be raised and what a delight they are. The seeds are inexpensive, and almost every seed can be depended upon for a plant, under favorable conditions.

Brown Co., S. C.

L. F. Hamiter.

Salvia Splendens.—Last year I had a bed of *Salvia splendens*, and such a display as it made—so gorgeous that it dazzled the eye. It was grand, and the most satisfactory bed I had. The more I picked the flowers the more the plants branched and bloomed.

Delaware Co., Ohio. Blanche Bradie.

**AGAPANTHUS.**

AS THE AGAPANTHUS a plant that seldom or never blooms?" is a question that has been asked me a great many times. I think not, if it has sunshine, rich soil, and lots of water. I have known people who have had plants almost a lifetime without a blossom, but as soon as these requirements were met they were a mass of bloom. I winter mine in a frost-proof cellar, where the temperature is just above freezing, and very little light. In May, or when I think it is warm enough so it will not freeze, I bring it up and set it in a sheltered place until the leaves turn a healthy green, then set it in the sunshine, remove the top soil about one-third, and fill up with fresh horse manure. After this water plentifully the rest of the summer, and by Fair time it is ready to take the premium, every root having an immense cluster of lavender Lilies. I have had mine a good many years, and it has taken a good many premiums, and always proved an ideal plant for me. The only fault I ever found with it was it didn't increase rapidly enough. So I sowed seeds in the same tub, and in a year or two I couldn't tell the seedlings from the old plant. Mrs. J. E. Shaver.

Rens. Co., N. Y., May 27, 1912.

[Note.—During the summer there is very little danger of giving Agapanthus too much water. The finest plants I have ever seen were grown in large pots, set in saucers of water, ammonia water being added once a week when watering. They were kept in partial shade, and were a mass of rich bloom for weeks. The roots of Agapanthus are fleshy and strong, and when a clump becomes too large, it is almost necessary to shift it into a strong tub instead of a pot, as the roots are very liable to burst an earthen vessel. Young plants are readily propagated from seeds, which will germinate in a few days. Seedlings are of easy culture.—Ed.]



Ivory Soap for Pests.—In reading the Magazine I noticed that someone recommends Ivory Soap for cleansing Palms of insects. I am glad to know that this soap is appreciated by others as well as myself, for I have found out that it is a remedy for nearly all kinds of plant pests. It is the only thing we use in our garden. Even Roses have been cleansed with it when they were literally alive with plant lice. We have found nothing to equal it for caterpillars, and the little black ants on Chrysanthemums. It is also sure death to the mealie bug.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. M. L.

Note.—This soap is applied in the form of soap suds and is not injurious to the foliage or flowers. The suds should be made with soft water and applied as hot as the hand can bear.

African Daisy.—Mr. Park:—The African Daisy, *Dimorphotheca*, is a very desirable plant. Seeds planted this spring have developed into nice blooming plants. The color is an intense orange.

Lewis Co., Va.

Mrs. R. A. McK.

IN FLOWERLAND.

FLORAL POETRY.

THE SEED.

It was a tiny little seed,
No larger than a grain of sand;
A tiny speck of brown, but, oh,
The beauty lying in my hand!
It was the last, for all the rest
Had carelessly been shaken out;
That one stayed in the package safe,
'Twas meant to bloom beyond a doubt.
I planted it with tender care,
Full curious to see it grow;
The earth was firmed and watered well—
Five days—a tiny leaf did show!
Oh, not for worlds would I have lost
That seedling—it was all I had.
More dear to me than much fine gold,
Its dying would have made me sad.

It did not die—it lived and thrived;
Placed under glass in morning sun,
Most joyfully I watched it grow;
It put forth leaves, and seemed to run.
One day it bloomed; a gentle shower
Had fallen and refreshed its leaves;
The flower it bore was sweet and rare,
A soothng balm to heart that grieves.
Such wealth of bloom might question be
From such a tiny little seed;
So goodness springs with name unknown,
And kindness bears a golden deed.
The seed is small; but planted deep
In fertile soil the flowers will show;
And keep in mind this precious truth—
Great oaks from little acorns grow.

Baltimore, Md.

Will Thompson.

TO AN EVENING PRIMROSE.

O sweet, wild evening Primrose,
Fragile, fair and frail;
Through dark'ning shades of twilight,
Gleaming deathly pale.
Who put you in this region,
Your loveliness to hide?
Who bade you bloom in darkness,
On the prairie wildland wide?

White moonlight falling o'er you,
Fancy makes you seem
A spirit-like illusion,
Fleeting as a dream.
A pallid little phantom
In your ghostly shroud of white,
A childish soul unshriven,
Lost and lonely in the night.

Inza, Mo., May 8, 1912. Edwina Claire Kelley.

THE SILENT CITY.

Upon the hill beyond the town
Lies God's own acre—fair.
There rest our friends of youth and age,
Freed from all doubt and care.

Gather the flowers which bloom for you,
Stint not the tribute small,
But strew them freely on each low bed,
For God—He loves them all.

And while you deck with aching heart,
Graves of friends now gone before,
Remember to love and kindly speak,
To all who shade your door.

Franklin Co., Mass.

Lydia Wright.

It was nearing Decoration, and the spring had been so grand,
I thought I'd make a visit to the wondrous flower-land.
Till then I never even dreamed that flowers could disagree,
And when I reached the garden gate it took my breath away,
For I found a sad confusion—e'en the odor in the air
Was a mix of scented essence to the nostrils quite unfair.
So I hid beneath the bushes that grew beside the way,
And listened while I mused, on what they had to say.
Daffodil was noisy and determined to be heard,
While the meek and lovely Violet never said a word.
But the Lily and the Rose became so boisterous and so loud,
That all the other flowers began to gather round and crowd.
The scene grew quite disgraceful, and it grieves me sore to tell.
That the Rose reproached the Lily, and smote it till it fell;
And then the brave Carnation pitched into Rose for fair,
Until she became so badly scared she gave up in despair.
To see the very fairest flowers thus so unkindly used,
Touched hard upon the Bleeding Hearts, and they became confused;
But in their brave endeavor to get the floor and speak,
They interfered with Tulip, who had certainly been meek.
Then a Tulip opened up to speak for pardon if you please,
But before her sentence was complete she heard from white Sweet Peas,
Who advised a close of petals until a proper time,
A time when lips and tongue were not so thick from drinking wine.
And now the modest Pansy bloom had turned to face the wall,
Disgusted with proceedings, but she heard the Lilacs call:
"You had better get up higher, for it's dangerous below,
With Snowballs fiercely raging, they don't care where they go."
Then accused of being lazy, the Hyacinth with shame,
Began to tell the flowers they were really all to blame,
And that old Daddy's Britches, the Myrtle and the Moss
Would never be found guilty of making such a fuss.
All in vain the flowers wrangled, quite regardless of their caste,
Until the notable Narcissi restored the peace at last.
Then the wee Forget-me-not suggested they disband,
For this was a reception, and the flowers were ladies grand,
Who had played their games and drank their wine,
until so overcome
They really had forgotten quite the hour for going home.

Barker, N. Y.

Charlotte A. Morgan.

HOPE.

When your life is dark and stormy,
And you see no ray of light;
When the sun of life is setting,
And you're nearing death's dark night;
When the tempest gathers round you,
And you're filled with fierce alarms,
Oh, remember that beneath you
Are the Everlasting Arms.

Mrs. Genevieve Coonrad.

Colville, Wash.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Winter Flowers.—Mr. Park:—I wish a few plants to have in the house this winter, something hardy and easy to grow, as I have had no experience in window culture.

Mahoning Co., O., June 23, 1912. Mrs. McP.

Ans.—The Chinese Primrose and *Primula Obconica* are especially desirable for winter flowers. They will endure more neglect than many others and the flowers are beautiful and freely produced throughout the winter. Among other greenhouse plants for the window are *Cuphea platycentra*, *Crassula cordata*, *Heterocentron alba*, *Eranthemum pulchellum*, *Euphorbia splendens* and *Calla compacta*. For basket use, *Lobelia*, *Kenilworth Ivy*, *Othonna*, and *Saxifraga sarmentosa*. To these may be added *Hyacinths*, *Narcissus*, *Freesias* and *Ornithogalum*. All are bulbous plants of easy culture and sure to bloom.

The Rose Pest.—Mr. Park:—Some of our Rose plants are covered with green and brown insects that we cannot kill by the use of tobacco tea, lime and sulphur solution or common soapsuds, or insect powder. How shall we banish them?

H. E.

Camas, Wash.

Ans.—The best material to use in this case is a strong suds made of whale oil soap, applied a little hotter than the hand will bear, spraying it upon the infested foliage. This material will be found useful in the treatment of mildew and for the red spider that sometimes becomes troublesome upon Roses.

Morongia angustata.—Mr. Park:—I am enclosing a flower or vine which grows wild here and runs over the ground. Please name it for me. It is admired by many, but no one knows what it is. It grows about a yard or more long and blooms profusely.

Interlaken, Fla., June 5, 1912. F. R. M.

Ans.—The leaves received are Mimosa-like in form and the flowers pinkish and globular. Both stem and leaves are covered with hooked prickles. The plant is known as Sensitive Rose or Sensitive Brier and botanically is classed under the order Mimosaceæ and the genus *Morongia*. The specimen received is *Morongia uncinata* (Willd.) Britton. It is also scientifically known under the following names: *Schrunkia uncinata*, Willd., and *Mimosa Intsia*, Walt. It is pretty when in bloom but a rather formidable plant.

Plant Pest.—Mr. Park:—Kindly advise me how to get rid of the pest that is infesting my Honeysuckle and Apple trees and which last year spread so badly on my Nasturtiums and Dahlias that I was unable to pick a bloom. The insects are like small green lice, which are on the leaves and stalks of the plants. I sprayed with arsenate of lead and hellebore, but notice very little improvement.

T. B.
Essex Co., Mass., June 22, 1912.

Ans.—I would suggest that you spray the infested plants and trees with whale oil soapsuds hot as the hand can bear. This material has a disagreeable smell, and for this reason I do not often recommend it, but when properly applied it is sure death to sucking insects such as the aphid.

Name Wanted.—Mr. Park:—I enclose a pressed flower and leaf of a plant I found in the door yard of our new home. As no one here knows what it is, I appeal to you.

Kansas, June 26, 1912. I. A. P.

Ans.—The flower and leaf enclosed are of *Calliphoe involucrata*. It is a valuable malvaceous, trailing plant. The flowers are large and showy and continue throughout the season. It is a hardy perennial easily grown from seeds, and when once introduced will take care of itself.

Palms.—Two years ago I bought a Palm, paying 25 cents for it, but it does not grow satisfactorily, having increased only one leaf since I bought it. What soil should I use and what situation is best for the plant?

Mrs. Jas. Helverson.

St. Croix Co., Wis., June 7, 1912.

Ans.—The Palm thrives in a rich, porous, fibrous soil composed of rotted sods, sand and manure. Place a layer of charcoal in the bottom of the pot and over this sphagnum moss to promote drainage. Do not use too large a pot for a small plant. The plant should be shifted as the roots begin to grow. The Palm suffers much from drying out of the soil or watering too sparingly, especially during the summer months. If you have a porch with a northern or eastern exposure, it is a good place for the Palm during summer. It will also do well in a southern or western exposure, if in partial shade. Avoid a situation where the wind will thrash the leaves. In placing the plant outside, set the pot in a larger pot with sphagnum moss between and over the surface soil to prevent rapid evaporation and to keep the soil cool and moist. Sponge the leaves occasionally and set the plants where a warm rain will fall, if possible. This is about all there is in the successful treatment of Palms, and if these suggestions are heeded there will be no reason for complaint from those who have Palms.

Fumaria.—Mr. Park:—Enclosed is a pressed specimen of Fumaria, at least that is the name which was given it when I received it. I do not know the specific name. The plant has delicately cut, green foliage and racemes of small flowers of a purplish hue, the seeds are green when ripe, and self-sow every year. The plant is beautiful for green in bouquets. Do you know any other name for it?

Ans.—The specimen received is of *Fumaria officinalis*, which is found wild in the West, blooming during July and August. It is usually considered a weed, but is worthy of a place in every large collection of flowers.

Two Specimens.—Mr. Park:—Enclosed find specimens of two flowers which I found in the woods and have in my garden. What are their names? No. 1 grows 18 inches high and has cup-shaped flowers of a purplish color, borne in May. No. 2 is a tuberous-rooted, cup-shaped flower of a white or pinkish color and produced in little clusters.

Brooklyn, N. Y. J. L. D.

Ans.—No. 1 is *Geranium Maculatum*. No. 2 is *Anemone Thalictroides*, one of our earliest spring flowers.

Enothera Caespitosa.—This is the name of an Evening Primrose found native in Missouri, a pressed specimen of which was sent me from Orrick, Mo. The plants grow about a foot high and have narrow, whitish foliage and rather showy white flowers. It has angular seed pods, which are without stem, and borne in a spike.

June Lilies.—Why do my June Lilies fail to bloom for the past two years? Before that they bloomed every season.

Mrs. H. Lebanon, N. H., June 19, 1912.

Ans.—By "June Lilies" the inquirer doubtless refers to *Hemerocallis flava*, mostly called Lemon Lily. The clump has, probably, become too much crowded. Lift it, divide and reset, any time during the spring and summer season.

From South Carolina.—Dear Mr. Park: I wish I could have the same luck with Godetias and Salpiglossis as I have with Coleus. My Godetias grow so long and lank that they fall over, and I have not seen a flower of them yet, although I have raised hundreds of seedlings. I have tried Salpiglossis for three years without success. One plant is now budding, however, and I am anxious to see it. I wish all the flower folks could have seen the handsome Canterbury Bells I have this year. They are gorgeous. They were raised from seeds last season. Will they live over winter, blooming another season? If anyone wants a wonderful array of bloom, they should plant Snapdragons—plant them everywhere. When late summer comes the accommodating little bushes give you hundreds of nice cuttings, which you can start in any well-protected place. When spring rolls around again, you will see buds forming early on these little plants. By cutting off the tops of the old plants, giving slight protection, the same mass of bloom can be obtained from a bed and an abundance of seeds besides. They are of every color and hue of the Sweet Pea and very fragrant. From one bush I gathered 34 big, handsome spikes of cream with red markings. I have never seen a Platycodon and cannot speak of it from experience, but it is so highly recommended that I shall surely start a bed of it this season. I think it must be beautiful. I wonder how many of the flower folks have the new Perennial Delphinium. They endure the winter and spread out their lovely leaves in spring, from which issue the flower stems with big spikes of bloom. The flowers are of an exquisite shade of blue and are produced throughout the summer and autumn. I am looking forward to seeing my African Daisy bloom. I shall be satisfied if they are only equal to the Paris Daisy and the Marguerite. They are easily grown from seeds. Mrs. L. Hamiter.

Brown Co., S. C.

Ans.—Canterbury Bells are considered biennials and bloom the second season after the seeds are sown. They will sometimes bloom the third season. It is better, however, to sow the seeds of these every year, and thus keep the supply of plants coming up. The most beautiful of the Perennial Delphiniums are the hybrids of *Delphinium elatum*. The plants grow from five to seven feet high and bloom throughout the summer and autumn. Continuous bloom is obtained by cutting the tops back as soon as the first spikes develop. The plants will not bloom until the second season after the seeds are sown. Platycodon is a true perennial, perfectly hardy, showy and beautiful, and when once started the plants will last for years.—Ed.

Dear Flower Folks:—Last fall through the kindness of a friend I became acquainted with Park's Floral Magazine, and I have greatly enjoyed reading the numbers during the past winter, especially the letters from those like myself who love flowers and are anxious for an interchange of thought and experience regarding them. I have learned so much, not only of the successes of the floral friends, but also of the failures, too, which are of especial value to us, I think, in that we avoid the mistakes, and learn much from the most helpful notes by the Editor how to correct these mistakes. I think some of my seeds I have planted too deep, and that is one reason why some kinds have been slow to germinate. We piled coal ashes high about our Roses last fall for protection as advised in the November number of the Magazine. We mean to grow some Primroses and Calceolarias, too, from seeds. They are so lovely, and such free winter and spring bloomers. Several years ago we had some fine specimens from seeds, but are anxious to try some new varieties. We made the soil very fine by sifting it, then planted the tiny seeds with great care in a box in the house in April or May. As soon as the tiny plants were putting out their second leaves, we lifted them carefully to a permanent place, using great care in watering them, so as not to wet the foliage, lest it damp off. Several sturdy plants rewarded our efforts, and gave us a wealth of blossoms the next winter and spring. Mrs. Ella F. Flanders.

Dewittville, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1912.

From New Hampshire.—Mr. Park:—I will write you a few lines to let you know how much we enjoy our Park's Magazine. Mother and I each have one, so there is always one for the children and one for ourselves. I do wish you could see the children when the postman brings their "Park's book" as they call it, for they can hardly say magazine. Those triplet boys and little sister Christine always want Grandma to read, or rather tell them about the Children's Letter. They always look for the pictures and want to know what each one is. They like to see the cats, dogs and birds, and Freeman said he did not think Mr. Park had pretty cats. [Note.—The reason the pictures are not good-looking, Freeman, is because they are mostly of bad cats—bird-catchers.—Ed.] They have a beautiful tiger cat. The other morning while Freeman was holding him and looking at "Park's book," he found a picture of Santa Claus and we were talking about what each one wanted Santa to bring them. Grandma says: "What do you want Santa Claus to bring pussy?" and he said "a big, fat mouse." It is snowing here today and everything is just beautiful. The trees are laden with the snow, and the boys said "the fence posts have snow caps on." We have quite a few house plants this winter. An Oak-leaf Begonia is grand. Not quite a year ago Mother brought home a leaf from a friend's, and now, well, it is worth all of our time caring for it. It has sixteen leaves on it, and they look just like satin. It fills a whole window. Our Balsams, Four-o'clocks and Sweet Alyssum were elegant this last summer. The Balsams were especially nice, they bloomed so freely. We are in hopes to be able to have more flowers another summer, but it was the first one in our new home, and we had really no good place for them. Judging from the pictures of LaPark in your Magazine it must be beautiful. We were sorry your picture was not plain enough to be seen.

Mrs. Mabelle A. MacIver.

Grafton Co., N. H., Nov. 26, 1911.

From N. Dakota.—Mr. Park:—I know I cannot get along without your Magazine, for I enjoy it both for profit and pleasure. Sometimes, when I read the editorial rambles, it carries me back to my childhood days, when myself and brothers used to roam through the wild woods. How many happy hours we spent in those days, gathering the beautiful wild flowers that grew by the stream in the big ravine. There were Lady Slippers, Blue Bells, and the Sweet Williams of the woods—all colors of blue, purple, pink and pure white, and the lovely May Apple blossoms, waxy-like and white. I can almost smell the apples as I write. Then there was the Leather breeches, growing on upright stems, fashioned like a little pair of pants. I recall the Ground Ivy, carpeting the ground with a delicate vine. I would love to get a root of it. How quickly I would pot it! About 27 years have passed since I enjoyed the old home and its woody surroundings. I have some Salpiglossis plants in a two-pound coffee can. How beautiful they are! Some Geraniums are just coming up, also double Petunias and Primroses. I hope to have plants for myself and to spare to friends. I have Cactus plants that I would like to exchange for other things. Also will exchange postals or letters.

Mrs. Mary Scott.

Bismarck, N. Dak.

From Oregon.—Mr. Park:—In this climate Larkspurs grow and bloom profusely, both annual and perennial varieties. The annuals when once sown take care of themselves, coming from self-sown seeds every year. Peonies grow and bloom well also, and Tiger Lilies can also be depended upon. The beautiful Lily similar to the Tiger Lily, grows wild here, and most of the Lilies and bulbous plants thrive when once established. Many plants that are considered easily killed by frost in Michigan are perfectly hardy here, such as Dahlias, Four O'clocks, California Poppy and others. These live in the ground year after year, without protection and become very large plants.

Subscriber.

Laurelle, Oreg., June 21, 1912.

PICK THEM OUT

5 Plants 25 Cts., 11 Plants 50 Cts., 23 Plants \$1.00, Carefully Packed, Mailed, Postpaid. Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

I OFFER a large collection of plants and shrubs for the window and garden or lawn, at a uniform price, and hope to receive orders from many of my friends this season. The plants are all in good condition. Many are valuable, and worth more than I ask, but I include them to keep the price uniform. Kindly look over this list and make up an order for yourself and friends. One plant alone 10 cents. 100 plants, expressed, not prepaid, \$3.00.

Special Club Offer. For an order amounting to \$2.00 I will mail 46 plants, your selection from the list, and with them will send the following splendid collection of named Chinese Pæonies, also one plant of the magnificent Iris Pallida Dalmatica, considered by many decidedly the finest Iris in cultivation. This Iris is scarce in Europe and I could not obtain it last season. The plants I have are of my own growth and will give good satisfaction.

Pæony Humea Carnea, extra fine, brilliant light red.

" **Lady Eleanor Bramwell**, silvery rose, splendid.

" **Boule de Nieve**, white, edged carmine, exceedingly beautiful.

" **President Roosevelt**, new, very handsome, glowing red.

" **Duke of Wellington**, soft primrose, extremely beautiful.

Any one of these Pæonies will be mailed for 10 cents, or the lot for 50 cents; or the collection (5 roots) will be included with any order for \$2.00 worth of plants sent me before the 10th of Sept.

If you wish a subscription to Park's Flora Magazine included, please add 10 cents for one year, 25 cents for 3 years, or 50 cents for 6 years, and state when you wish the subscription to begin.

August is a good month to obtain and start these plants. Do not delay ordering. See your friends and make up a club at once. Why not get up a club order of \$2.00 worth and get the five Pæonies and the Iris free? Address

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.



PÆONIES.

Window Plants.

Abutilon, in variety Mesopotamicum
Acacia Lophantha
Lophantha speciosa
Acalypha Macafæana
Sanderi
Bicolor
Triumphans
Achania malvaviscus
Achyranthus, Gilsoni
Emersoni, carmine
Lindeni, red
Note.—All of the Achyranthus are handsome, easily grown foliage plants for the porch in summer or the window in winter.

Ageratum, white
Stella Gurney, blue
Note.—The Blue Ageratum will stand the hottest sun when bedded out, and blooms profusely all summer. It will also bloom well in pots in a sunny window in winter.

Alonsoa myrtifolia
Alstroemeria aurantiaca
Alternanthera, red
Golden

Alyssum, sweet, double
Amomum Cardamomum
Anomatheca cruenta
Anericum variegatum
Liliastrum major

Arum cornutum
Asparagus Sprengeri
Blampiedi

Plumosus nanus
Plumosus robustus
Decumbens

Common Garden
Note.—I offer fine plants of Asparagus Sprengeri, a lovely basket and vase plant. It has splendid delicate foliage, and often sprays three feet long.

Basil, sweet, bush, green
Begonia, in variety
Fuchsoides

Begonia, Tuberous, Fringed
red, white, rose, yellow
and salmon

Tuberous, Double, seven
colors, white, rose, yellow,
salmon, flesh, crimson
and scarlet

Begonia Rex, Clementine,
one of the most beautiful

and easily grown of the
Rex class. Fine plants.
Bougainvillea glabra
Browallia speciosa, blue
Bryophyllum calycinum
Cactus, Opuntia variegata
Cereus, Queen of Night
Calla, spotted-leaf
Nana compacta
Little Gem
Campanula Carpatica
Campanula fragilis
Note.—A charming little
pot or basket Campanula.
(See May Magazine, page
61, for illustration and de-
scription.) It is much used
in Europe, and always ad-
mired. Flowers blue, in
abundance.

Carica Papaya
Carex Japonica
Carnation, Chabaud
Cestrum laurifolium
Chinese Primrose in sorts

Chrysanthemum Frutes-
cens, white and yellow
Chrysanthemums, show
varieties

Dr. Enguehard, pink
Golden Glow, fine yellow
early

Glory of the Pacific, pink
J. K. Shaw, pink
Garza, white, fine single
Yellow Chadwick

Silver Wedding
J. Nonin, white
Robt. Halladay, yellow,
early

Maj. Bonnafon, yellow
Mrs. H. Weeks, fine white
October Sunshine
Golden yellow, fine one

Cineraria stellata
Cobea scandens, vine
Coleus, Fancy mixed
Anna Pfitzer, yellow

Beckwith Gem
Carmine Glow
Chicago Bedder
Fire-bran.

Jno. Pfitzer, red
Her Majesty
Mottled Beauty

Ruby
Sensation
South Park Gem
Butterfly

Fine Glow
Golden Bedder

Coleus, Mrs. Hays
Trailing
Surprise
Verschaffelti
Commelinia sellowiana
Crape Myrtle, Pink
Crassula cordata
Cuphea Platycentra
Minista, white, rose, red
Note.—Cuphea platycen-
tra is the segar flower, rich
scarlet, tipped black and
white. It blooms freely
either bedded out, or in a
pot in the window.

Cyclamen Emperor Wm.
James Prize
Album, White
Universum
Mt. Blanc, White
Violaceum

Note.—I offer fine young
plants of Cyclamen; prop-
erly grown during summer
they will bloom well the
coming winter.

Cypella Herbertii
Cyperus alternifolius
Daisy, Marguerite, white
Yellow

Dolichos lignosus, vine
Dracena indivisa
Eranthemum pulchellum
Erythrina crista galii

Eucalyptus Marginata
Resinifera
Citriodora, fragrant
Gunnii

Eucornis punctata, bulbous
Eupatorium riparium
Serrulatum

Euphorbia splendens
Ferns invariety
Woodwardia

Ferraria Canariensis
Grandiflora alba
Pavonia speciosa

Note.—These are known
as Tigridias in some cata-
logues. They are splendid
bulbous plants, and a little
bed is never without

flowers. Twelve plants, all
colors, 50 cents.

Ficus repens, climber
Fuchsia in variety.

Black Prince
Elm City
Gloire des Marches

Trophee
Geranium, Zonale, single
White Rose, Pink, Scarlet.

Geranium, Zonale, Crimson
Double White, Rose,

Pink, Scarlet, Crimson
Ivy-leaved, Rose, Scarlet,

Crimson
Rose-scented, Nutmeg,

Balm, Fern-leaved, Mrs.

Taylor, Oakleaf

Gloxinia, Kaiser Wilhelm,

Blue, white margin
Kaiser Frederick, red,

white margin

Blue, red, spotted

Grandiflorum

Grevillea robusta
Guava, common

Cattleyana

Heliotrope, white
Dark blue

Heterocentron album
Note.—This is a sure-

blooming plant for the
winter window; flowers

white freely borne.

Impatiens, Holsti mixed

Ivy, Irish or parlor
Note.—The Irish or Par-

lor Ivy will grow in dense
shade, and is a good vine to
festoon a room, or to cover

a wall that is always hid-
den from the sun. It is of

rapid growth.

Jasmine, Gracillimum
Grandiflorum

Revolutum

Justicia sanguinea
Kenilworth Ivy

Note.—I offer fine plants
of this Ivy. For baskets or

vases in a window or place

entirely excluded from di-
rect sunlight it is unsur-
passed. It droops charm-
ingly over the side, and

blooms freely. It is also
good for carpeting a bed of

Gladiolus or other plants.

Lantana
Jaune d'Or

Leo Dix
Hackett's Perfection

White

Weeping

Toisen d'Or

Aurora
Note.—The Lantana is a

choice out-door plant for

the south, as it does well in

sand and bright sun, and

blooms continuously. I

offer a fine collection. At

the North it does well be-

ded out in summer, and is also an elegant pot plant

Lemon Verbena

Lobelia, Emperor William

Royal Purple

Hambergia

Note.—*Lobelia* is a lovely plants for baskets or for bracket pots. *L. Hambergia* is the new sort so highly praised for its beauty.

Lopelia coronata

Lophospermum scandens

Mackaya Betta

Malva capensis

Mundevillea suaveolens

Maurandya vine

Mexican Primrose

Mesembrianthemum Grandiflorum

Ice Plant

Mimosa, Sensitive Plant

Mimulus Moschatus comp.

Muehlenbeckia repens

Note.—This is a rare and graceful little plant for a basket or bracket pot. Easily grown.

Myrtus communis

Nasturtium, double yellow Nicotiana affinis, white Afnis, mixed

Sanderi, mixed

Ophiopogon variegatum

Ornithogalum, Sea Onion

Oxalis, Golden Star

Arborea floribunda, pink

Buttercup, golden

Versicolor

Lutea, yellow

Parrot Feather

Passiflora coerulea grandiflora

Edulis

Petunia, single bedding

Double in four colors

Pilea Muscosa

Note.—This is a pretty, mossy foliage plant for a pot or basket.

Pittosporum Undulatum

Tobira

Primula Obconica, rose

Lilac

Gigantea, the giant flowering Primrose

Chinese, coccinea

Lutea, yellow

Duchess

Striped

Rivina humilis

Ruellia Formosa

Makiana

Salvia Coccinea splendens

Romeriana

Alfred Ragineau

Splendens, fine for beds. Price \$3.00 per hundred plants. Expressed.

Sansevieria Zeylanica

Note.—*Sansevieria Zeylanica* is a succulent foliage plant, upright and stately in growth, and appears well among other plants. It is of easy culture.

Santolina Indica

Tomentosa

Selaginella Maritima

Senecio petasites

Smilax Boston

Mitifolia.

Note.—Boston *Smilax* is a lovely vine for a pot trellis. The dew *Smilax* *Mitifolia* is much finer in foliage, and very desirable.

Solanum grandiflorum

Jerusalem cherry

Sollya heterophylla

Stevia serrata

Strobilanthes

Anisophylus

Surinam Cherry

Swainsonia galegifolia, alba

Thunbergia fragrans

Tradescantia Zebrina

Multicolor, beautiful

Variegata, green, white

Verbena, Mammoth mixed

Veronica Imperialis

Vinca rosea, red

Rosea alba, white

Variegata, trailing Note.—*Vinca variegata* is a superb trailing plant for vases, distinctly variegated green and white. I offer fine plants.

Water Hyacinth, aquatic

Hardy Plants.

Acanthus mollis

Achillea, Pearl

Filipendula

Ægopodium podagraria

Note.—This is a hardy edging, the compound leaves green with distinct white margin. It makes a lovely border for a bed of Geraniums or other flowering plants. Mailed 30 plants \$1.00, 100 plants \$3.00.

Alisma plantago, aquatic

Alyssum Saxatile

Anchusa Italica

Anemone Whirlwind

Pennsylvanica

Anthemis Nobilis

Kelwayii pumila

Note.—*Anthemis Kelwayii pumila* has lovely laciniated foliage and bears profusion of golden Daisy-like flowers. It makes an attractive bed.

Apios Tuberosa

Antirrhinum, Snapdragon

Red, Gold and White

Red, White throat

Rich Scarlet

Romeo

Queen Victoria, white

Yellow, striped red

Note.—I offer only the New Giant Fragrant Snapdragons in finest varieties. They are splendid plants for beds or pots, and bloom almost continuously when seeds are not allowed to form.

Aquilegia, single, pink,

purple, yellow

Skinneri, scarlet

Canadensis, scarlet

Cerulea, blue

Olympica, blue

Helena, blue

Double

Arabis alpina

Note.—*Arabis Alpina* is a lovely spring-blooming plant; flowers white, in great profusion.

Aralia racemosa

Aristolochia, tomentum

Armeria maritima

Asarum Canadensis

Asclepias Tuberosa, orange

Atrosanguinea, red

Incarnata, pink

Cornuta, pinkish, fragrant

Aster, hardy

Alpina

Arisaema, Indian Turnip

Balm, sweet herb

Baptisia Australis, blue

Note.—This is a fine tenacious perennial with Pea-like foliage and long spikes of exquisite rich purple Pea-like bloom. A plant soon becomes a grand big clump. The flowers are succeeded by curious seed-pods.

Bellis, Daisy, Snowball

Longfellow, red

Delicate, red and white

Double Giant, white

Rose

Blackberry Lily

Note.—This is a fine, tenacious plant of the Iris family; flowers red, spotted, in clusters, succeeded by pretty Blackberry-like fruits. Generally known as Par-

densis Chinensis,

Bocconia

Cordifolia cordata

Boltonia Glastifolia

Buphtalmum cordifolium

Calamus acorus

Callirhoe involucrata

Pedata

Calystegia pubescens

Carnation, Margaret, white

Red

Yellow

Cassia Marilandica

Centaurea Montana

Ceratium grandiflorum

Biebersteinii

Chelone barbata, scarlet

Chrysanthemum in variety

Hardy Crimson

Prince of Wales, white

Bohemia, yellow

Salem, rose-pink

Julia Lagravere, crimson

Mrs. Porter, bronze

Cineraria Maritima Dia-

mond, silvery foliage

Cinnamon vine

Clematis Virginiana

Montana

Paniculata

Note.—I ask special at-

tention to this Clematis.

All bear elegant white fra-

grant flowers. All are

vigorous, hardy, free-

blooming. *C. Montana* a

blooms in spring; the

others in autumn.

Coreopsis Lanceolata

Eldorado

Crucianella stylosa

Note.—This is a trailing

perennial with whorls of

handsome narrow leaves,

and pretty little red flowers

in clusters.

Delphinium in variety

Chinese

Elatum

Dianthus, Pink, Baby

Barbatus Chinensis

Superbus

Note.—The Baby Pink is

very free-blooming, and the

little flowers are beautiful.

Dianthus Deltoides

Dicentra fraxinella

Diclytia eximia

Digitalis, Foxglove

Dracocephalum Altaense

Japonicum

Epimedium grandiflorum

Erigeron aurantiaca

Erodium Manescavia

Eupatorium ageratoides

Incarnatum, purple

Eulalia Zebrina

Gracillima

Fragaria Indica, for shade

Note.—*Fragaria Indica* is a fine Strawberry-like plant

with yellow flowers and crimson fruit that retains

its beauty for some time.

It is good to carpet the

ground in dense shade, and

for hanging baskets.

Funkia subcordata grandi-

ovata, drooping, lilac

Undulata variegata

Fortunei, bluish foliage

Note.—*Funkia subcordata*

is the beautiful White

Day Lily. *F. undulata*

variegata has elegant strip-

ed foliage, and is a superb

edging plant.

Gaillardia grandiflora, red

Grandiflora, yellow, eyed

Galega officinalis

Genista tinctoria

Gentiana Andrewsii

Geranium, Sanguineum

Maculatum

Goodyeara pubescens

Hibiscus Crimson Eye

Helianthus Maximilianus

Multiflorus

Rigidus, Dr. Beal

Note.—*Helianthus Rigidus*, Dr. Beal, is a splendid

golden autumn flower, per-

fectly hardy, and deserving

a place in every collection.

Heliopsis, Golden Daisy

Hemerocallis Flava

Dumortieri, golden

Thunbergii, yellow

Fulva, orange

Kwanso, all orange

Distichia, double, blotched

Note.—*Hemerocallis Du-*

mortieri

is the low-growing, free-blooming, early-

flowering golden sort, ele-

gant for a border. *H. Flava*

is the fragrant Lemon Lily,

blooming later, and *H.*

Thunbergii is similar, but

comes still later. All are

tenacious and beautiful.

Heracleum Mantegazzianum.

Note.—This is a giant

plant; leaves often 5 feet

long and 3 feet broad, la-

cinated: flower stem 10

feet high in good soil bear-

ing an enormous compound

umbel of white flowers in

autumn. For the back-

ground it is well suited

and much admired.

Hoarhound, Herb

Houstonia cerulea

Hyacinthus canaliculatus

Hydrangea arboreascens

Hypericum Moserianum

Iris German Blue

May Queen

Rosy Queen

Iris Florentine, white

Blue, also Purple

Ash Gray

Cream-white

Gold and Brown

Mme. Chereau

Pseudo-acorus yellow

Siberica atropurpurea

Versicolor

Kaempferi

Glorie de Rotterdam

Queen of Blues, blue

Kermesianum, red

Note.—*Iris Mme. Chereau*

is an upright hybrid flag,

and makes a glorious dis-

play when in bloom; flow-

ers blue and white. *Iris*

Pseudo-acorus has rich yel-

low flowers, and thrives in

damp places, or by the

water's edge.

Kudzu vine!

Lamium maculatum

Lavender, Herb, true, hardy

Ligularia macrophylla

Dalmatica

Lilium tigrinum

Umbellatum

Elegans

Lily of the Valley

Fortin's Giant

Linaria vulgaris

Linum Perenne, blue

Lobelia sylphilitica, blue

Lunaria biennis, Honesty

Lychnis coronaria, white,

also Crimson

Haageana

Lychnis Chaledonica red

Lysimachia, Moneywort

Lithrum roseum

Malva Moschata alba</

Phlox Boule de Feu, scarlet
Boule de Neige, white
Faust, lilac
Note.—Few flowers are more attractive than flowering perennial Phlox. They make a gorgeous bed or border. I can supply plants in quantity at \$3.00 per 100, not prepaid.

Phlox maculata

Physalis Franchetti, Chinese Lantern

Plinks, hardy, mixed

Platycodon, Blue Grandiflora

Note.—Platycodon is one of the finest of hardy perennials; flowers large, rich blue or white, showy; plants free- and long-blooming. Once started they will almost take care of themselves.

Plumbago, Lady Larpent

Podophyllum peltatum

Pokeberry, Phytolacca

Polygonum multiflorum

Cuspidatum

Polygonatum biflorum

Potentilla formosa

Primula officinalis, yellow Veris single, hardy

Prunella Webbiana

Pyrethrum, Hardy Cosmos

Ranunculus Acris fl. pl.

Rehmannia angulata

Rhubarb, Victoria

Rocket, Sweet

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow

Purpurea

Newmanii

Sullivani

Note.—The Rudbeckias are all very free-blooming and showy. R. purpurea has large purple flowers, and is sometimes called Red Sunflower; the others are golden-flowered.

Sage, Broad-leaved

Sagittaria variabilis

Sanguinaria Canadensis

Salvia Sclarea

Santolina Indica

Saponaria Ocytoides

Officinalis

Saxifrage peltata

Sedum, for banks

Acre, yellow

White

Shasta Daisy, Alaska California

Silene orientalis

Orientalis compacta

Smilacina racemosa

Snowflake

Spearmint, herb

Spirea Gladstone, white

Palmata elegans, lilac Filipedulanda

Solidago Canadensis

Star of Bethlehem

Stokesia cyanea

Sweet William, Nigricans

Atrossanguineus

Holborn Glory

Pink Beauty

Pure White

Double White

Dunnett's Crimson

Double Rose

Double, Margined

Note.—Sweet William are grand bedding plants. The rich, fragrant flowers are borne in immense clusters.

Symplocarpus foetidus, for bogs, early flowering

Tansy, improved, frilled

These Plants, Shrubs and Trees are all well-rooted and in fine condition. I have a full stock now, and can mostly supply anything in the list. This list will be changed monthly, and terms may vary, according to the stock on hand. Tell your friends. Get up a club.

Thalictrum, Meadow Rue Thyme, French Thyme, Broad-leaf English Tradescantia Virginica Tricyrtis Hirta, Toad Lily Note.—The Toad Lily is flesh-colored with brown spots, and very pretty. It is always admired.

Tunica Saxifraga

Valerian, fragrant, white Scarlet and rose

Verbascum Olympicum

Blattaria

Pannosum

Phlomoides

Vernonia noveboracensis

Veronica spicata, blue Longifolia

Vinca, Blue Myrtle

Viola, Marie Louise Odorata, blue

Hardy white

Pedata, early flowering

Violet, hardy blue, frag'n't

Wallflower, Winter bloom Kewensis

Parisan

Wormwood, silvery herb Yucca filamentosa

Note.—Yucca filamentosa will grow and bloom in the driest, hottest soil, and is a fine sword-leaved evergreen. Many prefer it for cemetery planting because of its lovely drooping white flowers and tenacity. Zizania aquatica

Shrubs and Trees.

Abelia rupestris

Ailanthus glandulosa

Akebia quinata, vine

Alnus serrulata

Althea, single

Amorpha fruticosa

Amelanchier Veitchii

Quinquefolia

Aralia pentaphylla

Artemisia, Old Man Andromeda arborea

Basket Willow

Benzoin odoriferum

Berberis Thunbergii

Note.—Berberis Thunbergii is a beautiful dense-growing shrub for groups, and decidedly the best plant for a hedge, being hardy, needing hardly any pruning, and lasting for years even under neglect. Fine plants \$3.00 per 100. \$25.00 per 1000.

Bignonia Radicans

Capreolata

Note.—Bignonia radicans is the Trumpet Vine, that bears big clusters of large red flowers during summer and autumn, followed by huge pods that remain on throughout the winter. It has lovely foliage and is a choice hardy vine.

Buckeye, Horse Chestnut

Callicarpa Americana

California Privet

Calycanthus floridus

Præcox grandiflora

Catalpa Kæmpferi

Bignonioides

Speciosa

Note.—Catalpa speciosa is a beautiful flowering tree blooming when quite small. The flowers are large and shaped like the beautiful

Rehmannia, white with

spots, and borne in im-

mense panicles at the tips of the numerous branches; very showy.

Celtis occidentalis

Cercis Canadensis

Celastrus scandens

Cherry, large, red, sour

Cissus heterophylla, vine

Cotula Arborescens

Cornus Sericea

Floridus, Dogwood

Note.—C. Sericea is a native shrub with red stems, blooming in summer, and covered with purple berries in clusters in autumn. C. floridus is the elegant white

Dogwood, one of the most beautiful of our flowering native shrubs.

Corylus Americana

Cydonia Japonica

Deutzia gracilis

Crenata fl. pleno

Note.—Deutzia gracilis is a rather dwarf, compact sort, very free-blooming, and very beautiful. It is hardy, and a superb shrub that should be generally grown.

The flowers are pure white, in fine sprays.

Dimorphothus mandshuricus

Diospyros virginica

Elaeagnus angustifolia

Japonica

Eucalyptus, Blue Gum Gunnii, hardy

Euonymus Americana

Euonymus Japonicus

Japonicus variegatus

Forsythia Viridissima

Suspensa (Sieboldii)

Fraxinus excelsa (Ash)

White, also Blue

Genista tinctoria

Gleditschia Sinensis

Triacanthos, Honey Locust

Glycine frutescens

Magnifica

Sinensis

Hickory, Shellbark

Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy

Reticulata aurea

Scarlet trumpet

Note.—Hall's Honeysuckle is a richly fragrant, everblooming hardy vine, excellent for covering a wire fence, or forming a screen; flowers white and cream in great abundance.

H. reticulata aurea has lovely golden reticulated foliage, and is gorgeous in autumn.

Horse Chestnut

Ivy, English, green

Abbotsford, variegated

Variegated-leaved

Jasmine nudiflorum

Kalmia latifolia, Laurel

Note.—Kalmia latifolia is the Mountain Laurel, the

finest of our native mountain flowers. I offer nice, well-rooted little plants. I cannot always supply these, but have a fine stock now.

Kentucky Coffee Tree

Kerria Japonica fl. pleno

Note.—Kerria Japonica fl. pl. is the double

Corchorus Rose, bearing very

double golden flowers in

abundance during spring and fall.

Koelreuteria paniculata

Ligustrum Ibotrop

Note.—This is a beautiful hedge plant, hardy, dense,

requiring but little pruning, and very graceful in growth. I can supply nice 2-year plants for a hedge at \$3.00 per hundred, \$25.00 per thousand. It is also a fine summer-blooming plant when grown as a single specimen.

Ligustrum Amoor river

Lilac, white, purple

Josikæa, Japanese Lilac

Liquidambar, Sweet Gum

Liriodendron, Tulip Tree

Maple, scarlet

Sugar, also Cut-leaf

Mulberry, Russian

Old Man, Artemesia

Passiflora cerasina

Paulownia imperialis

Poplar or Tulip tree

Pyrus baccata

Rhamnus Carolinus

Rhododendron Kerriodes

Rhus aromatica

Rhus Cotinus, Smoke Tree

Ribes, Sweet Currant

Floridum, black.

Note.—The Sweet Currant is a grand hardy shrub.

The flowers come early, and are golden yellow in graceful hanging clusters, and deliciously scented. It should be at every home.

Robinia, pseudo-acacia

Decaisneana

Viscosa

Rosa Rubiginosa, Sw. Brier

Rose, Mary Washington

Wichuriana, white

Single, pink, climbing

Lady Gay

Monthly

Hiawatha

Note.—Lady Gay and Hiawatha are grand, hardy climbers, double pink, and singly carmine.

Salix, Lucida, Shining W.

Babylonica, Weeping W.

Sambucus, Cut-leaf

Everblooming

Racemosus, red berries

Sambucus Canadensis

Note.—Sambucus is the Elderberry, and the Everblooming has lovely flowers and fine edible fruit throughout the season I especially recommend it.

Spartium scoparium

Sophora Japonica

Spiraea Anthony Waterer

Callosa alba

Reevesii, double

Van Houtte, single

Spiraea Opulifolia

Stephanandra flexuosa

Sugar-berry or Hackberry

Note.—I have fine plants of this tree, which is fine for shade in summer, and in winter is covered with sugar-berries that are relished by birds. Botanical name is *Celtis occidentalis*.

Symplocarpus

Vulgaris, Indian currant

Tilia Americana, Linden

Ulmus Americanus, Elm

Alata, Cork Elm

Vitus cordifolia, Frost

Grape

Weeping Willow

White Willow

White Walnut

Wistaria Frutescens

Magnifica

Chinese

Yellow Wood, Cladrastis

in cultivation, and will add one plant gratis to every 25 cent order received this month. Or, if you order 50 cents worth I will add two Iris; 75 cents worth, three Iris, or \$1.00, three Iris and a plant of the elegant golden Day Lily, *Hemerocallis Dumortieri*.

Special This Month.—I have a surplus of the beautiful Iris Madam Chereau, considered by many the finest Iris in cultivation, and will add one plant gratis to every 25 cent order received this month. Or, if you order 50 cents worth I will add two Iris; 75 cents worth, three Iris, or \$1.00, three Iris and a plant of the elegant golden Day Lily, *Hemerocallis Dumortieri*.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

LADY WANTED

To introduce Dress Goods, Hdks, and Petticoats. Make \$10.00 to \$30.00 weekly. Best line—lowest prices—sold through agents only. No money required. New Fall patterns now ready. Samples and case free. Standard Dress Goods Co., Desk 73 H. Binghamton, N.Y.

SONG POEMS WANTED

WE PAY 50 per cent. Hundreds of dollars have been made in successful songs. Send us your work, with or without music. Acceptance guaranteed if available. Washington only place to secure copyright. Valuable booklet and examination FREE. H. Kirkus Dugdale Co., Desk 161, Washington, D. C.

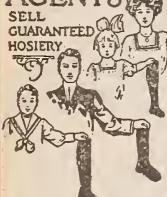


SILK REMNANTS

WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN POUND BOXES of beautiful Large Silk Remnants for fancy work, quilts, portieres, pillows, etc. One pound will make a grand bedspread. Send **10 CENTS** for a big package of lovely samples. If not delighted return them and get 25 cents for your **AGENTS WANTED**. If you are not earning \$30.00 weekly write now. Don't delay. Address **UNION S. WORKS, 205 Factory St., BOONVILLE, N.Y.**

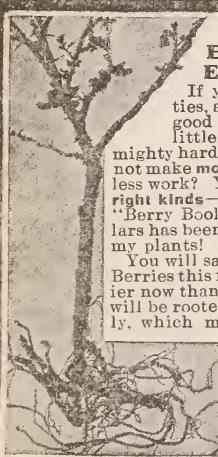
AGENTS

Make \$18.00 to \$30.00 per week



R. Nelson sold 60 Boxes in 4 days cleared \$24.00. W. S. Cane sold 150 boxes in a small village. Guaranteed no holes for 4 Months or new hose free. Permanent business repeat orders. Big profits and great values. Write quick for outfit and instructions. **ANCHOR HOSIERY COMPANY**, Dayton, Ohio

Dept. 30.



DID YOUR BERRIES PAY EXPENSES THIS YEAR?

If you had common varieties, and gave the plants extra good care, maybe you made a little money—but you worked mighty hard for it, didn't you? Why not make more money next year, with less work? You can if you plant the right kinds—those I tell about in my "Berry Book." Seven hundred dollars has been made from one acre of my plants!

You will save one year by planting Berries this fall. The soil works easier now than in spring; the plants will be rooted and ready to start early, which means strong growth in hot weather, and

BERRYDALE PLANTS SET THIS FALL WILL BEAR FRUIT NEXT SUMMER

Himalaya Berry. Like a blackberry, but not a blackberry, strong grower; bears first year; sixteen thousand quarts, worth \$200.00, picked from five hundred two-year plants.

Golden Drop Gooseberry. Big as a Richmond cherry. Thin yellow skin. Flavor rich and sweet. Plants strong and compact. Fruit ripens latter part of June,

Mitting's Whinham's Gooseberry. The largest gooseberry known. Creamy green when ready for market; deep red if left to ripen on bush.

Write today for my Berry Book, and get ready to make some money next summer.

A. MITTING, Propr.
BERRYDALE EXPERIMENT GARDENS.

Floral Avenue,
Holland, Mich.



